

Mr. Causin, of Prince George's, moved that whenever the word "recommended" occurred, it should be stricken out, and the word "nominate," be inserted.

This motion gave rise to considerable debate, in which Messrs. Causin, Tilgham of Talbot, McCulloh of Baltimore, Coale of Frederick, and Jones of Baltimore, participated, and on taking the question, the amendment prevailed.

The resolutions were then read a second time, and the question taken on their passage—the first resolution was concurred in by a large majority, and the two last resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Coale, the Convention took a recess till seven o'clock.

SEVEN O'CLOCK, P. M.
The Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The following resolution, offered by the Committee on the Business of the Convention, was taken up, and after some discussion, unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Convention recommend to the Whig voters of each Congressional District of this State to hold a Convention on the first Tuesday in April next, to nominate as many Electors for President and Vice President of the United States as they are respectively entitled to members of Congress.

Mr. Causin moved that a committee of one from each county and city represented be appointed by the Chair, to draft and publish an Address to the People of Maryland, on the subjects acted upon by this Convention; which was adopted.

Mr. Nicholson, of Annapolis, offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That each and every member of this convention pledge himself to use his utmost efforts to secure the election of Gen. Wm. H. Harrison of Ohio, to the office of President, and of John Tyler of Virginia, to the office of Vice President of the United States; and that the presiding officers of this Convention, forthwith communicate to those gentlemen the fact of their nomination.

The Convention having now got through their business with great harmony and unanimity, on motion of Mr. Leakin of Baltimore, adjourned sine die.

INDIAN WAR.

By the arrival yesterday of the schooner George & Mary, Capt. Willey, in 24 hours from St. John's (E. F.) we received the Jackson Courier of the 24th inst., from which we make extracts respecting the hostile operations of the Indians in that section of the country.

We have conversed with Capt. Willey, and learn from him, that a large portion of the territory has been desolated by the Indians, they having made a descent from that part of the territory occupied by them, and swept every thing in their route, from Valusia to Black Creek, on the main road—and also from the same point to Lake George, and down the St. John's River to Black Creek, burning all the dwellings in their course, and murdering such of the inhabitants as had not previously made their escape. The extent of the loss of life, could not of course be correctly ascertained, on account of the confusion that existed, but Capt. W. states that information reached Jacksonville on the morning of the 25th, that Mr. Woodruff, and one negro, who were on Mr. Forester's plantation, had been killed, and that Capt. Lancaster, of the militia, was seriously if not mortally wounded. The store and bindery establishment of Dr. Brush, at Polatka, were burnt down on Wednesday last. A boat from the George & Mary was fired upon, while on her way down Black Creek to St. John's River.

We learn that the Indians had removed their women and children to a place of safety, and that it had been ascertained that roads were sometime previously cut in different directions, to reach the plantations, evidently for the purpose of facilitating their purposes, when the scene of destruction should have commenced.

The effect of these disturbances on the crops will be most disastrous, the planters having been compelled to abandon their fields; and the mills and buildings necessary for the manufacture of Sugar, are most probably all destroyed.

We learn that a passenger in the G. & M. has brought on a letter requesting that arms and ammunition may be forwarded, as many of the troops and volunteers are without any means of defence, although every kind of weapon that could be found had been pressed into the service.

In this case of emergency, it is to be hoped that the most prompt measures may be taken to afford assistance to those who are thus exposed to the incursions of the Indians, and that if it be found that the arms at the disposal of the General Government in this harbor are insufficient, that the arms of the State should be placed at the disposal of our suffering fellow citizens, to enable them to defend themselves from their savage assailants.—*Charleston Courier.*

Letter from Col. Warren to Gen. Clinch.

Head Quarters, Fort Crum, Dec. 19, 1835.
Sir—The troops under my command took up the line of march yesterday morning, to scour out the Wacahouta and adjacent hammocks. Not wishing to be encumbered with baggage, I despatched baggage wagons, to take the direct route for Wetumpka, via Micanopy; on arriving at the Kanopha prairie, I immediately took Capt. McLemore's and Capt. Lancaster's companies, and pursued on the trail; and

on arriving at Benjamin Warren's, found his house in flames; passing on, we found that a body of Indians, fifty or sixty in number, had attacked and captured our baggage as it passed over the Prairie, and set the wagon on fire. The officer in command of the baggage train, with several of the escort, had retired to Micanopy, and I have not been able to ascertain correctly what loss has been sustained: two Sergeants and four men have returned into camp unhurt, and one Sergeant and one Private, belonging to Capt. McLemore's company, mortally wounded, are still lingering at this fort. I am not able to make a correct return, as I am unadvised of the number who have escaped to Micanopy, but will make a more full return as soon as possible. By this unfortunate affair, all our papers, such as orders, reports, &c., and all our ammunition, surgical instruments, &c. are lost.

Gen. Call, with his reinforcement, is expected here to-day, and as I am assured that the whole body of Indians are in the Wacahouta and adjacent hammocks; the sign is great, and from the force seen in different parties, we are assured that they are all here, I think it advisable that you should send all the regular force, to co-operate with us immediately. The fighting is to be done here. We are in want of ammunition and camp equipage, having, as I before stated, lost all in our wagons.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN WARREN.
Col. & Com. Mil. in service.

Gen. D. L. CLINCH.

P. S. Killed—Serg't Hunt, privates Tillis and U. Roberts, and five others not known; wounded six, one mortally, (Weeks); escaped sixteen; five horses killed, six wounded.

Gen. Call has just arrived in Camp with 250 men, and assumed the entire command.

A report has also arrived, that the Indians were penned in a hammock in the Prairie, and that on Monday last firing was heard, and a general engagement had taken place.

The mail rider, from Micanopy via Newnansville, who arrived here on Sunday morning last, one day later than the mail was due, reported that he saw on his route fresh signs of Indians, and that he might probably have been "picked off" by some of them, had he not joined a company of persons with whom he travelled as far as Black Creek. He says every dwelling is abandoned by the inhabitants on the roads leading from Black Creek to Newnansville, and to Micanopy; also from Newnansville to Alligator, and from Picolata and Palatka to Micanopy. Picolata is the highest point on St. John's unadorned by the inhabitants. The rider brought also the first intelligence of the attack on the house of Mr. Simmons.

The following letter from Col. Mills to a gentleman in this place, gives probably a more correct version of the attack.

Head Quarters, (near Fort Crum),
12 o'clock at night, 17th Dec.

Sir—Intelligence has arrived in Camp, that about 30 Indians made an attack on Mr. Simmons' house, on the Palatka road, about 8 miles from Micanopy, and 20 from this Camp. They rushed on the house with furious yells and heavy firing; but Simmons, and J. Carr and two others, who happened to be there, barred up the house and defended themselves until day light—when the Indians took a drove of fat hogs out of the pens and drove them off. Immediately Captains Summerall's and Gibbons' companies were despatched off at 20 minutes notice (with Carr to show the trail) and with orders to pursue and destroy the Indians wherever found.

We march for Wacahouta in the morning, where it is reported that a great show of Indians is seen. Farther I have not time to say.

Yours truly,

W. J. MILLS.

We have not yet heard any thing in reference to the success of the detachment under Capt. Summerall and Capt. Gibbons, despatched in pursuit of them.

An intelligent gentleman of Alacua, in a letter to a gentleman of this place, states that Capt. Priest, whose plantation at Wacahouta was devastated, and buildings burned by the Indians, and son wounded, as noticed in our last number, lost at least one thousand bushels of corn and all his cotton, of which he had a large crop. All his horses, save five, are probably lost. He had about thirty head. The corn and cotton were consumed. Twenty odd fat hogs, ready for the butcher's knife, were taken from the pen and driven off. Capt. Priest is, we understand, one of the greatest losers, of the great number of those whose plantations have been devastated and homes laid in ashes.

Another writer says, the people here are very much alarmed. Most of the families have abandoned their homes and assembled at the different places where the inhabitants have erected or are erecting forts for protection. There are at Newnansville, the Court House at which place is turned into a fort, and the jail into a block-house, upwards of two hundred people assembled; at old Mr. Crum's, where is "Fort Crum," upwards of three hundred, and more are coming in.

Mr. Folk, who was shot through the throat, died on the 11th inst.

The Mobile Morning Chronicle of the 21st inst. says: "We are pained to learn that the Hon. H. Lewis, Representative in Congress from this State, lies dangerously ill at his plantation in Lowndes county, and that great doubts are entertained of his recovery. Mr. Lewis is a bold, talented, and faithful Representative, and his loss would be a public calamity. We trust, however, that he will speedily recover and repair to his post, where his talents and firmness may be of avail to the country."

Effects of allowing Americans to volunteer in aid of Texas.

The New-Orleans Courier of the 24th ult., contains an account of the butchery, in the most barbarous manner, at Tampico, of 28 men, part of an expedition which had gone from New-Orleans to aid the Texans. Of those persons who suffered, 23 were Americans, 2 Frenchmen, and 2 Germans. The Mexicans, it is stated, fired their guns first at the least vital part of the persons of their victims, thus rendering a number of shots necessary to cause death, their object appearing to be to make them suffer as much as possible. After they were all dead, a pit was dug and the bodies thrown in promiscuously. In a subsequent paragraph, however, the editor says:—

"We have conversed with several respectable merchants, who have received letters from Tampico, who represent the circumstances of the death of the 28 men who were shot, as entirely different from what we have stated, and that the barbarity which our informant alleges against the Mexicans, in this case, is quite unfounded."

A letter from an American gentleman at Tampico, dated 14th Dec., which follows the above, makes great complaints of the course pursued by Americans in attacking that place, and expresses surprise that the American Government does not interfere, and prevent the fitting out of vessels and troops. The letter closes by saying—"All sensible merchants in Mexico wish for peace, under whatever form of government the nation may think fit to adopt; and it is really vexing to think that our security and that of our property should be compromised at home."

The New-Orleans Bee contains a despatch from the Mexican Minister to the Government of the U. States, deprecating the fitting out of expeditions from this country, against the Mexican Government, as an infringement of the relations of amity which subsist between the two countries. The Minister also protests against the capture of the Mexican vessel of war *Correo*, Capt. Thompson, lately carried into New-Orleans, and requires her restoration, and the liberation from confinement of her officers and crew.

The New-Orleans Bee, of the 25th ult., says: "Texas is now the determined goal of an army of nearly 10,000 men, under Santa Anna, who has been furnished with arms and provisions of all kinds; and with funds, by collections from merchants and others, as well as donations from those interested in establishing a central form of government in Mexico, to the amount of two or three millions of dollars."

Texas Volunteers.—According to a letter published in the Journal of Commerce, some of the volunteers who left New York, about a month ago, for the land of promise in Texas, in a vessel called the *Madawaska*, have commenced their career rather unluckily, as appears by the following extract:

Nassau, (N. P.) Dec. 10, 1835.
Dear Sir: I write from an English prison yard. You will laugh at this, and indeed I do myself. But so it is. Here I am, in company with my associates in tribulation, for the crime of Piracy. Don't stare now, and I will tell you how it happened. After leaving New York we had a fair wind for eight or ten days, at the end of which time we found ourselves among the Bahama banks and islands. Our captain never having sailed the route before, lost his reckoning, and we were carried into a dangerous and almost unknown harbor. He then sent a boat on shore to an island called Eleutheria, with 17 men on board, who, contrary to his wishes, took with them a quantity of arms and ammunition. On the island they found the inhabitants to consist principally of blacks, having indulged themselves pretty freely in spirits, and finding the inhabitants rather weak and ignorant, they commenced hostilities upon their effects, such as tools, pigs, Indian meal, &c. and so terrified the people that they would do whatever they required. They commanded them with drawn pistols at their heads, and threatened them with instant death if they disobeyed. This indecent conduct of course occasioned an excited feeling on being made known at the English naval station at Nassau, and two gun-ships were immediately sent in pursuit of us, with strict orders to board us, and put us all to death if we made the least resistance. After searching near a week, one of them hailed us about 1 o'clock, P. M., with the salutation "send a boat on board, or we shall fire into you." We of course complied, and they made us their prisoners, conveyed us to this place, and we are now in a prison yard."

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

New Orleans papers reached this city by the last mail to the 23d ultimo. They bring the following confirmation of the interruption of commerce between the ports of Mexico and the United States:

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS LEE, OF DEC. 21.

Embargo.—We regret to receive information that an embargo has been laid, by order of the Mexican Government, on the ports of Tampico and Metamoros, against Mexican vessels, and on all the ports of Mexico, against American ships. No ingress nor egress from the ports is now permitted; and hence the failure formerly noticed by us, of hearing from the ships formerly despatched from New Orleans, or of having any certain information direct from Tampico or Metamoros. The foolish expedition planned by Mehia may have led to this resort, as well as the state of affairs in Texas.

If this information is correct, the sooner the better that the Executive Government shall proceed to action. It is certain that the brig *Kanowa*, which left here about ten days ago, was not permitted to anchor in any Mexican port, and was therefore obliged to sail to Mobile.

The True American of the 23d says: "Information was received in town yesterday, confirming the news we published in the morning, in relation to the Mexican embargo on American vessels. We learn, al-

so, that a large force was organizing in Metamoros, to act against the Texans."

Upon this intelligence, before it was confirmed, the New Orleans "Union" makes the following remarks:

"If it be true that the Mexican Government has prohibited the entry of American vessels into their ports, an evil has been inflicted upon the whole country—and especially upon the city of New Orleans—of the most serious character. The trade between this place and Mexico alone is eight millions a year!—and at one blow this has been stopped; and stopped at a moment when increased quantities of goods, especially adapted to the markets of Mexico, are now in the possession of many of our merchants, independent of the many millions of American goods which must at this time be locked up in the Mexican ports."

"The Government of Mexico has taken a most effectual way to arouse the United States Government and those interested in the prosperity of New Orleans, to the propriety of permitting the fitting out of expeditions within our borders, to aid the conflicting parties in any province or state of Mexico. It may be said we can force open the Mexican ports; suppose we do, if the Government seize American goods and produce when landed, what does our success avail us? We should be obliged to have an army to accompany the goods to effect a sale, or obtain payment. But is it not probable, if matters proceed to further extremes, that the Mexican Government will grant commissions to privateers, and sweep the American commerce from the Gulf? We think so: they have no commerce to lose; we have; and there are many bold and desperate men ready to act as captains of privateers, and reap a rich harvest from the seizure of our merchant ships."

"The Government is imperatively called upon to protect the commerce of this part of our country."

The Late Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, DEC. 21.

The equanimity, and even cheerfulness, with which the hundreds of merchants who have been deprived of their stores, and many of them of their property, either in whole or in part, by the conflagration on Wednesday night, bear their misfortunes, is truly admirable; and shows that the energy with which they were pressing on to wealth, was not prompted by avarice so much as by a spirit of enterprise, or some other impulse of a high and honorable character. We have seen no marks of weakness in any individual, not one; but much which tended to increase the exalted estimation in which we have ever held the New York merchant.

The loss of property by the late fire we at first estimated at 15,000,000 dollars; but we are inclined to think it does not exceed 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 dollars. As usual in such cases, there have been many very extravagant estimates put forth.

The discounts at the Banks on Friday and Saturday were on a very extended scale.

Mercantile Energy.—Notwithstanding the enormous loss of property which our merchants have sustained, we have not as yet heard of a single failure, or of a single dishonored note. There may, however, have been a few defalcations, as we have not had leisure to be very thorough in our inquiries. The amount must at any rate be very small. The business of the Banks and the great round of payments goes on as if nothing had happened. Such a display of indomitable mercantile energy is a sure guaranty that, with the favor of Providence, our city will soon be restored in all its beauty and prosperity.—*Journal of Com.*

Many of our first Houses give notice, through our columns, that they are ready to take up all the notes they have outstanding; some even go so far as to offer to discount the notes of their friends. We do not give names, lest it should be thought invidious.

Some of our Insurance Offices advertise that they are not only able to pay all their losses, but have a considerable part of their capital unimpaired. The Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company are ready to pay all the losses they have sustained, on deducting the usual discounts. The Mechanics' Bank discounted all the paper offered to them on Saturday, and the City Bank, we learn, renew all notes falling due. All the Banks, in short, are acting with a liberality suited to the emergency.—*Courier.*

Mississippi Elections.—The following are the official returns from the whole State:

FOR GOVERNOR.		
Lynch, (Whig.)		9,867
Rannels, (Van Buren.)		9,411
Majority for Lynch,		426
FOR CONGRESS.		
Dickson, (White,) elected,		9,923
Claborn, (Van Buren,) do.		9,681
Edwards,		8,293
Wilkins,		7,831

"Circumstances alter cases."—Two meetings were held in Raleigh immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature; one by the Van Buren members, and the other by the Whig members, both having the same object in view, viz: to provide for the formation of an Electoral Ticket, both conducted in the same manner, and both taking nearly the same steps to accomplish their respective objects. The Standard denominates the Van Buren meeting, simply "a meeting," while the Whig meeting is called "A CAUCUS," in flaming Capitals; whereupon the Standard inquires, with solemn phiz, "whose, now, is the Caucus Candidate?" The Standard well knows that such meetings have always been held on the eve of a Presidential election, in almost all the States. It applies the epithet for the sake of gulling the ignorant.—*Fig. Obs.*

PUBLIC MEETING IN RALEIGH.

Rail Road to the Roanoke.

On Saturday last, 2d inst., a meeting of our citizens was held at the Court House in this city, to devise measures for constructing a rail way hence to the Roanoke river, there to form a junction with one, now nearly completed, leading thence to Petersburg.

On motion of Mr. Thomas P. Devereux, Mr. Weston R. Gales, the Intendant, took the Chair; and Mr. Charles Manly was requested to act as Secretary.

Judge Cameron then addressed the meeting at some length. He spoke in animated terms of the great advantages, not only to Raleigh, to Wake county, and the district of country bordering on the route, but to the whole State, which would inevitably flow from the completion of a Rail Road communication, which should connect the Metropolis of our State with that great chain of Rail Ways, that are now in course of rapid completion, between the Northern markets and the Southern States. He had a decided preference for the route hence to Gaston, (formerly Wilkin's Ferry;) and went on to show, that that route, for divers reasons, held out much greater inducements for our adoption, than the one which is to terminate at Weldon. But the main argument in favour of the Gaston termination, was, that the citizens of Petersburg, and indeed those on the whole line of rail-way through Virginia to Washington City, had a deep interest in it, and were disposed to subscribe liberally for its stock.

Mr. Devereux also addressed the meeting in favour of the Gaston termination. He said the Weldon route was intended to meet the views, and favour the enterprise, of the citizens of Norfolk, and be connected with their Rail Road. Mr. D. did not think this plan would meet the expectations of our citizens, or satisfy the wants of our community. For a portion of the year, at least, the route by Norfolk would be blocked up by ice, and the transit of goods and passengers suspended, while by the Petersburg route there would be no obstructions, in any season, to freight or passengers.

Mr. Richard Smith spoke in favour of the Weldon termination. He said the most direct and most expeditious route by which we could get all our supplies from the North, was by Norfolk, from whence they could be brought direct to Weldon on the Rail Road. While by the other route the vessels are obliged to pass by Norfolk, and ascend a small and shallow river, with much trouble and consumption of time, before they can be transhipped to the Rail Road cars at Petersburg, about the same distance from Roanoke as to Norfolk. But in order to settle the question, Mr. Smith said he was willing to come to a compromise; and offered a resolution to that effect, proposing that our citizens should subscribe the number of shares they intended, each for the route he might prefer; when the list of subscribers towards that route having the smallest amount should be united to that having the largest, and the latter be acquiesced in the adopted route.

The question being finally taken on Mr. Smith's resolution, it was not adopted.

On motion of Mr. Devereux, an informal subscription was then opened, in order to ascertain the amount that could be obtained from our citizens; and during the day more than \$150,000 were pledged. When upon, Chas. F. Osborne, Esq., President of the Petersburg Rail Road Company, who was present at the meeting, and inquired to it some useful information in relation to other Rail Roads, immediately subscribed for \$150,000 on behalf of the citizens of Petersburg, which he had been authorized by them to do, as soon as that amount should have been taken by the citizens of this end of the route.

Thus has upwards of \$300,000 of stock been taken in one day; which, according to the terms of the charter, will enable the company immediately to go into operation; and from the enthusiasm and unflinching spirit manifested by our men of capital in behalf of this important enterprise, animating to the hopes of our citizens, and holding out such encouraging prospects to our City and State, there can no longer be any doubt but that the work will be commenced so soon as the necessary surveys are made, and be prosecuted to a speedy completion. Indeed, it is thought by many (and we perceive so confidently stated by the Editor of the Petersburg Constitution) that thirty miles of the route may be finished during the ensuing season.

We may now be permitted to congratulate the citizens of Raleigh,—of the counties bordering on the route hence to the Roanoke, and indeed of the whole State, on the certainty of speedily participating in the immense benefits which must inevitably flow from a rapid and easy communication with the market towns of the sea-board, and with the great commercial Emporium of the North. It may be recollected, by the attentive readers of our paper, that we were among the first to urge upon our citizens during the last year, not only the propriety, but actual necessity of their making a united effort to commence, and vigorously prosecute, a Rail Road communication with the Roanoke, to unite with similar ones which may have reached that point in the commercial marts with which our course is of necessity so frequent. It is now needless for us to say, that our hopes have been more than realized by the animated events of the last few days. The ardour manifested by our sated capitalists, and the determined spirit they have evinced